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SUPPLEMENT

To Mr. SIMON'S Essay on

IRISH COINS.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Simon's work on the monies of the Kingdom of Ireland, which was in the Year 1749, several coins of that country have occurred to us, not mentioned by that ingenious author, therefore highly probable were never seen by him, these we have put together in two plates, to which are joined another of Mr. Duanes, of their most ancient coins, which coins he purchased together with the plate, and has been so kind as to give us the liberty of using it upon this occasion.

Of this ancient sort, are also those in our first plate from Numb. 1, to Numb. 11, inclusive, many of which have frast strokes instead of letters, and those few which have had letters are obliterated; the only observation we shall make on them, is the barbarous and rude manner in which they have attempted to copy the Saxon and English coins of that age, thus the reverses of Numb. 7 and 9, are after Numb. 6 and 11, (a) of the conqueror, as is the head of Numb. 10 after No. 7 of the same prince, (b) and Numb. 11 an helmeted one of Numb. 13 of Henry the first. (c) Among Mr. Duanes, Numb. 16 is an uncouth co-

(a) View of silver Coin, Pl. 1. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid.

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py of the canopy Conqueror Numb. 6, (d) also Numb. 22 in the same Plate, and Numb. 31, Plate II. in Simon, are after Numb. 11. of Rufus, (e) and the reverse of Numb. 32 in the same plate of Simon like Numb. 12 of the Conqueror.

If we except the pieces of Sithric and a few more, none of these ancient coins which have inscriptions on them are now understood, although there are many, very fair and the letters distinct, but badly formed, yet no word is to be made from them that will help us to the name of the King, moneyer, or place of mintage; a curious enquirer who shall hereafter attempt to decypher them, will find great assistance in having a number of them together, to consider and compare with each other, and we know of no cabinet so proper for such a purpose as that of Mr. Duane.

No. 12.

What has been said in regard to the above-mentioned pieces may be applied to Numb. 12, as we have seen many, the letters of whose inscriptions have been fair, and plainly different from each other, yet do not discover where or by whom struck, nor do we know whether Irish or not, only that they are sometimes found both in Ireland and the Isle of Man.

Edw. I. or II.
No. 13, 14.
No. 15.

We have met with two sorts of farthings of Edward the first, viz. Numb. 13, struck at Waterford and Numb. 14 struck at Dublin, neither of which Mr. Simon had seen, to which we have added the halfpenny Numb. 15, struck at Waterford.

Henry. VI.
1458.
No. 16.

King Henry the sixth in his 38th year, being the last before his deposition, caused a groat to be struck, having on one side a crown without any inscription, and on the reverse the cross and pellets, with the name of the City round it, viz. CIVITAS DUBLINIE, of these Simon has given us two, viz. Numb. 61, Plate III. and Numb. 71, Plate IV. Immediately after which in the same year, a penny of this sort was ordered to be coined, which it is probable Simon never saw, as he has not engraved it, however we have been so fortunate as to discover one in the collection of Irish coins in the British Museum, viz. Numb. 26, 16. exactly like the groat, and weighing nine grains and a half or about the quarter of it.

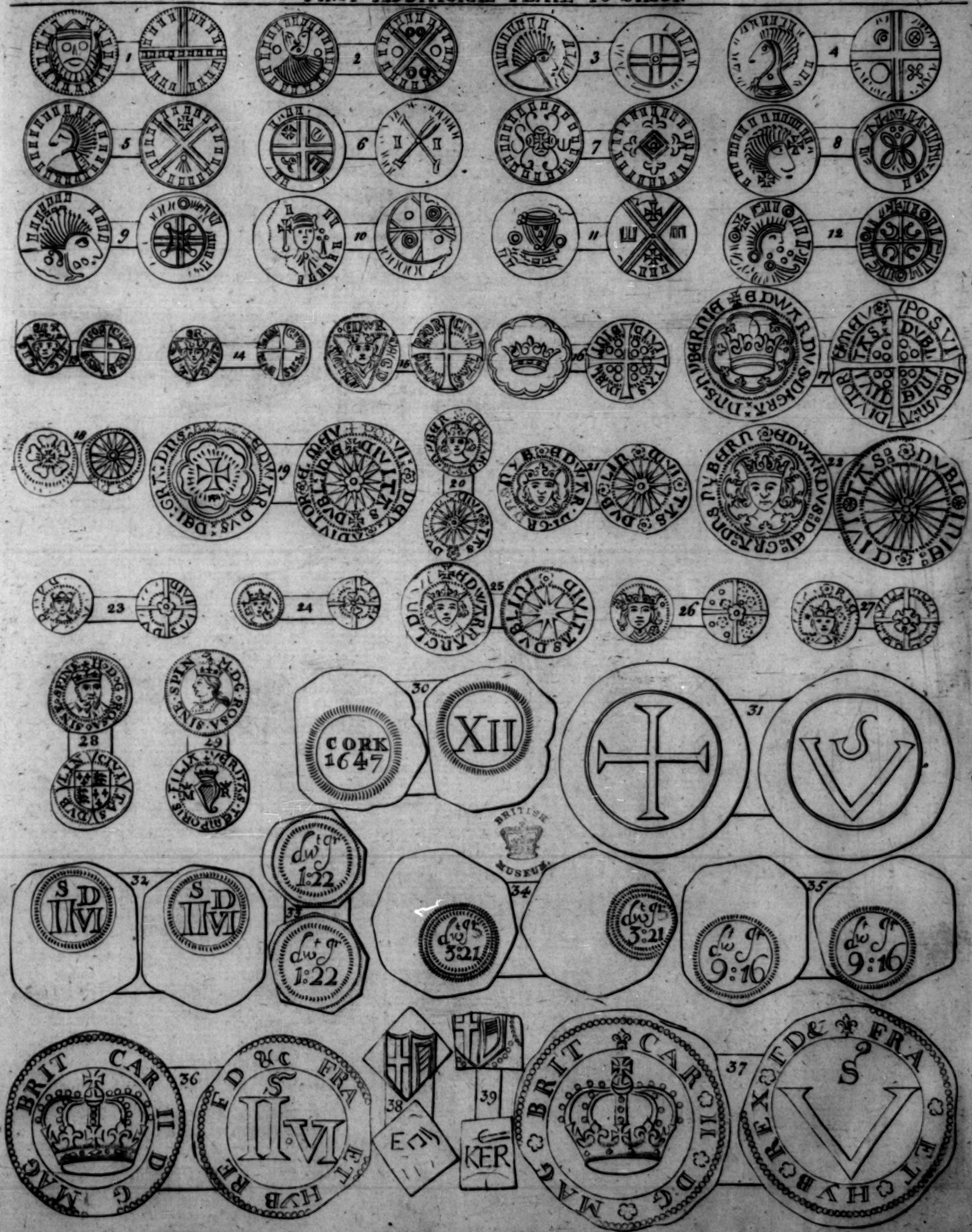
Edw. IV.
1460.
No. 17.

Edward the fourth in his first year ordered an halfpenny and farthing to be struck, with the same type as the groat and penny abovementioned, viz. a crown, but neither of them have reached our days that we know of. In his third year a groat, two-pence, and penny were ordered to be struck, which on one side was to have a crown as before, but round it was now to be added his name and titles, viz. on the groat, EDWARDUS DEI GRATIA DOMINUS HIBERN. on the reverse was to be the cross and pellets, and round them CIVITAS DUBLINIE, and round another circle POSUI DEUM ADIUTO. MEU. as appears on Numb. 17, which is a groat of this coinage, but do not remember

(d) Ibid. (e) Ibid. (f) Ibid.

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FIRST ADDITIONAL PLATE TO SIMON





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ever seeing the two-pence and penny. Mr. Bartlet has one of these groats, weighing forty grains, and Mr. Hodfall another.

In the seventh year of this king we are told there was to be coined a piece ^{7 Edw. IV.} called a double (i. e. gross or groat) as being to run current at that value, but ^{1467.} to be of the same weight as the last, and to have on its obverse like that, a crown with EDWARD DI. GRA. DOMINUS HIBERNIE, but on its reverse was to be a rose and sun, there was also to be the half, quarter, and eighth of it, not one of either of which sorts we have ever yet met with.

We have just observed a coinage recorded, no pieces whereof now remain, ^{No. 18, 19.} we now come to one of which we have no other notice but from the pieces themselves, but which however are very rare, such are Numb. 18 and Numb. 19, on their reverse we see a small cross within a rose of five leaves, and on the reverse the same small rose in the center of a sun of sixteen rays; round the rose on Numb. 19, is EDWARDUS DEI GRA. DOMINUS HIBE. and on the reverse CIVITAS DUBLINIE and POSUI DEU ADIUTORE MEU. that round Numb. 18, is clipt and obliterated; but had his titles abridged and only the name of the city.

The same circumstance attends Numb. 20, 21, and 22, as the last two, ^{No. 20, 21,} that is no mention have been found of such a coinage, they have all on one side ^{22.} the head of the king; and on the other a large sun of fifteen rays, viz. a small rose in the center, fills the area. The largest or groat is inscribed EDWARDUS DEI GRA. HYBERN. on the two smaller, it is more contracted, and on the reverse of all three CIVITAS DUBLINE divided by small roses, these pieces are all very rare, especially the penny and groat, which latter we think Mr. Simon had never seen. Mr. Dummer has a very fine one, weighing forty-one grains and a half, and we have one which weighs forty-seven grains, the penny and two-pence are in the collection of Mr. Hollis, the former weighing eleven grains and a half and the latter twenty-two grains.

We would here just observe, that Mr. Simon in page 25, having described the coinage of the 7th year of this prince; viz. as having on their obverse a crown and on their reverse a sun, in the next page says, he has the groat of this coinage, but inconsistent with himself, describes it as having on its obverse the king's head, and not a crown, and refers to Numb. 72, Plate IV. which engraving likewise by some mistake or other, is as big again nearly as his piece, which was only a two-pence like Numb. 21, and weighed but twenty-two grains, again the penny he had, which he also refers to the same coinage, has a rose on its obverse (not a crown,) as appears by Numb. 115, Plate VI. and like our Numb. 18, and belonging therefore to a different coinage from that of his seventh year; and that last described.

At the first sight of the head side of Numb. 25, it strikes us as an English ^{No. 25.} penny of Edward the second, its inscription EDWAR. R. ANGL. DNS. is a far- ^{Plate 1.} ther confirmation of it, but then its weight contradicts such an arrangement, being

being only fourteen grains and a half or not more than two thirds the weight of those pennies, altho' it is well preserved. When we see the sun on its reverse, we can think of its belonging to no other prince than Edward the fourth, however its weight agrees as little with this as the former supposition, being half as heavy again as the best of this kings pennies, it is likewise observable, that the sun on this piece has only eleven rays, whereas on all the others there are fifteen or twenty-four rays, beside which this piece has no rose in the center of it, nor is the inscription, CIVITAS DUBLINIE divided into four parts, by three small roses, as is the manner on all the others; this very rare piece is in the collection of Mr. Duane.

No. 26.
Pl. 1.

The money of Edward the fourth oftenest met with are his groats, with the head on one side and the cross and pellets on the other, many sorts of which are engraved in his fifth plate, the half groats of this sort are not near so common as the groat, Mr. Duane has one struck at Limeric which is not in Simon; the pennies likewise if well preserved, are rare, of the three already published by Simon, Numb. 91, 92, Plate V. and Numb. 115, Plate VI. not one have a reverse like our Numb 26, which has been shamefully clipt, and we apprehend is of that kind, which by the statute 19 Henry VII. are to pass for no more than an halfpenny, and described as having spurs or mullets between the bars of the cross, but we think they have more the appearance of roses than mullets. Mr. Simon has not published a single halfpenny of this king, but we have been so happy as to find two in Mr. Dummer's collection Numb. 23, 24, belonging to the groats, Numb. 80, 81, 82. Plate IV. each has a rose in the center of the cross, but much larger on one than the other.

Rich. III.
1483.
No. 27.
Pl. 1.

In Mr. Simon's appendix, Numb 18, page 91. is a record which permits grosses, half grosses, deniers and half deniers to be struck of this king, like those of his brother Edward the fourth in his tenth year, which in page 84, are ordered to have his head on one side and a cross and pellets on the other; we have discovered a penny of this sort, or with the head, in Mr. Duane's collection, there are only on the obverse RIC. and on the reverse VILLA DROG remaining, it is much clipped and weighs about eight grains and a half, but its full weight should be about ten grains and three quarters, as there was to be eleven grosses to the lb. Troy.

Hen. VIII
1544.
No. 28.
Pl. 1.

King Henry the eighth in his 36th struck sixpenny and threepenny pieces, and Simon has given three of them, Plate V. Numb. 100, 101, 102, but makes no mention of a three hal -penny piece, Numb. 28 has occurred to us, now in Mr. Bardet's collection, it weighs about nine grains and a half, is inscribed round the head H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINE, and on the reverse CIVITAS DUBLIN.

Mary. 1550.
No. 29.

Mr. Simon has given us the shilling, groat and two-pence struck in the first year of queen Mary, and says it was probable that there were pennies of the same coinage, he was right in his conjecture, as there is one of them, Numb. 29, in the Devonshire Museum, it is like the other pieces in every particular and

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and weighs about twelve grains.

Besides the shilling and sixpence of James I. of the first coinage, with the bell James I. mint mark, we have seen them with a martlet, and of the second coinage, besides those with a rose mint mark, we have met with others which had a martlet and an escallop shell.

There was a great variety of coins struck during the troubles in Ireland under Charles I. Charles the Ist. among which Numb. 31, with the value on one side and the cross on the other, is usually called the rebels crown, the half crown of this sort appears Numb. 173, plate VIII. in Simon, who has also given the crown Numb. 133, Plate VI. with the value on both sides, belonging to which is the half crown Numb. 32, in our first Plate. Of the Inchequin money Mr. Simon has published two different groats Numb. 130, 131, Plate VI. the last of which instead of having the weight on both sides as is usual, on one side has four annulets probably for as many pence. In the sixth supplemental Plate to Mr. Folkes, Numb. IV. is the three pence of this sort with three annulets, its weight it is likely was on the other side but does not now appear, however it is said to weigh twenty-two grains, its just weight being twenty-three grains. We have now added the six-pence, shilling and half-crown of this coinage, Numb. 33, 34, 35, the crown is to be found before in Simon, Numb. 132, Plate VI. to whose Cork six-pence, Numb. 143, Plate VII. we have added the shilling Numb. 30.

No. 33, 34,
35.

No. 30.

The half-crown and crown of Charles the II^d. Numb. 36, and 37, were first published by Mr. Folkes in his table of silver coins, Numb. 1, 2, Plate XXX. but he could never learn where or upon what occasion struck, neither have we been able to gain any intelligence relating to them, however we think from the manner of the pieces that they were struck in Ireland, and in the interval between his father's death and his own restoration.

Charles II.
No. 36, 37.

Copper coins by authority were introduced earlier in Ireland than in England, as is proved by the pennies and half-pennies, (Numb. 122, 123, Plate 6 in Simon) under Queen Elizabeth. The farthing tokens also of James I. and Charles were current here the same as in England, and discontinued in both kingdoms at the same time, and the want of small coins equally felt in each, until tradesmen and shopkeepers made their own tokens, but it does not appear they took this method so soon here as there, for we don't remember to have seen any of them dated before 1654, after which year we have observed the following dates, viz. 1656, 1657, 1658, 1661, 1664, 1667, 1672, 1674, and 1679, thus it is plain Armstrong's patent in 1660, and the proclamation in consequence of it, to forbid these tokens having a currency had no effect.

Copper coins
plate 2.
Trademen's
tokens,

The

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The towns we have observed where these pieces were uttered are Belfast, Cathall, Charleville, Clitheroe, Cork, Dublin, Dungarvan, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny, Lisburne, Lymerick, Londonderry, Monrath, Pullhelly and Youghal, and no doubt but there are a great many more. However there were but very few cities or towns that struck them in their corporate capacity, being only Cork, Kinfale and Kilkenny.

No. 1, 2, 3,
pl. 4.

The two first pieces in plate two are of Cork, the first probably an half-penny, the other plainly a penny, as is Numb. 3 also, struck at Kilkenny, and is most remarkable for an inscription on its edge, of which nothing remains but the word RESURGO and is the only piece we have seen thus circum-

No. 4.

stanced, on Numb. 4, is inscribed FOR YE USE AND CONVENIENCE—OF THE INHABITANTS and in the area KILKENNY HALFPENNY with a date nearly obliterated, the four next are the most remarkable private tradesmen we have met with, Numb. 5, we may suppose is the crest of *Thomas Lynch of*

No. 5, 6,
7, 8.

Lymerick inscribed on the reverse, HIS HALFPENNY TOKEN, round the harp of Ireland, Numb. 6, is A PENNY TOKEN FOR NECESSARY CHANG OF *Henry Coker of Drogheda*. Numb. 7, of *Richard Greenwood, Merchant*, in High-Street, Dublin, has a St. Patrick on one side, Numb. 8, belonging to *Edmond Yeomans of Corke*, has on the reverse Adam and Eve, and we think it is their heads on the obverse, it is probable, the counter mark CHARLEVILLE was to give it a currency in that place as well as in Corke.

No. 38, 39,
pl. 1.

We are possessed of two very odd pieces in brass like Numb. 38, 39 plate I. which we think are of the token kind, and were struck here during the common-wealth, having on one side their usual type of the cross and harp in two shields, the reverses are not so plain as we could wish, one of them has KER perhaps for Kerry, on the other only an E appears.

James II.
gun-money

The gun money of James the second, we think commenced with the six-pence, as it is the only piece with June 1689 on it, the other months found on them are July, Aug. Sept. 7ber. Nov. Dec. Jan. and Feb. Of the shillings there are of every month from July 1689 to June 1690 and one of Sept. 1690. Some are marked 8ber, 9ber, and 10ber, the second has a castle under the king's head, there are likewise of March and April both large and small. You have the half crowns from July 1689 to Aug. 1690 both inclusive as also another of Oct. 1690, there are also the large and small for March, April and May. We have of this king's tin money, a penny with his head Cæsar like as the half-penny in Simon, Numb. 151, Plate VII. but with 1 D behind it, the reverse is like Numb. 176, Plate VIII, with 16—90.

There

SECOND ADDITIONAL PLATE TO SIMON



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We have added a few different half-pence of Wood's not in Simon, on Numb. 24, Hibernia is represented sitting on a rock with her face turned towards it, and we think there is the farthing of the same, Numb. 25 and 26, have both of them the date 1724 in the exergue, different from any other, and very good work especially the half-penny, which is the finest broadest piece of his money we ever saw, and belongs to Mr. Bartlet, another half-penny has the Hibernia pointing up with one hand to a sun near the top of the piece, the heads of Numb. 27 and 28 are the same as those of Numb. 25, 26, but we do not give them as coins but rather as a sort of jettons struck but are ignorant on what occasion, the reverse we meet with on two or three different ones of Charles I. anno 1629,

George I.
Wood's half
pence.
No. 24, 25,
26
No. 27, 28,

There is no doubt but it was the want of small change that occasioned, persons in trade to utter promissary notes, first in copper for an half-penny and a penny and afterwards for two-pence, and lastly others in silver for three-pence, and is we think the only instance of these sorts any where to be met with. The first piece we have seen is dated 1728 and runs thus PROMESARY NOTES, VALUE RECEIVED, DUBLIN, 1728. JAMES MACULLA.

George II.
promissary
notes in cop-
per and silver.

This was succeeded next year by another, Numb. 9, Plate II. more frequently met with than the first, filled on one side with, I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND 20 PENCE A POUND FOR THESE, and on the other side CASH NOTES, VAL. RECEIVED, DUBLIN, 1729, JAMES MACULLA. Two years after, this was followed by Numb. 10, having round the figure of Justice seated between two pillars, I PROMISE 20 SHILLINGS POUND STERLING 1731 and on the other side a fleur de lis, and CASH NOTES VALUE RECEIVED, J. MACULLA. The six which follow each other from Numb. 16 to Numb. 22 inclusive, are all copper and every one for two-pence, nor have we seen them of any other value except Numb. 15, which is only a penny. They all on one side promise to pay the bearer two-pence, some on demand, others not. Their obverses are filled with a crest or some other devise, Numb. 16, has a king's fisher with a fish in its mouth, no doubt in allusion to the persons name, without any inscription round it, but all the rest have one alluding to the figure on it, as under the dove with an olive branch in its mouth, Numb. 15, there is *Good Tydings*, the Peacock on Numb. 18 has round it *Youth and Beauty*, the rampant tyger, Numb. 21, is circumscribed with *Fierce and Strong* and so of the rest, as the Falcon, Numb. 19, *never without my prey*, the Hare, Numb. 20, *I make good speed*, &c. the only exception we have met with, is in that of *Will. Hall of Dromore*, which round a griffin, has FOR THE PARISH OF DROMORE being the only piece for a single parish, we have seen either English or Irish, this did not occur till the plate was finished or we should have inserted it there, we have also seen one of Tho. O'Brien of Lurgan, having a stag on a wreath without any letters but 2 P. both these last are dated 1736.

No. 9, 10,
Pl. 2.

No. 16 to 22

We

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George II. We have one very peculiar which has, *I promise to pay on demand two-pence John Gray*, stamp on a thin piece of brass. It is very probable that about this time Numb. 23 was struck which is made of lead.

No. 11, 12, 13. The silver threepenny tokens are Numb. 11, 12, 13, the first of *Alex. Morton of Armagh*, the second of *Samuel Mackie of Itbill* and the last of *John Overend of Portadown* all of them uttered in 1736, Numb. 14 is the most remarkable having in the area of the piece, *Ben. Bowen, Dublin*, and round it *I owe the bearer 3d, ster.* the reverse has a flag at gaze, pierced through the back with an arrow.

The copper-money now current in Ireland began to be coined in 1737, the first contract entered into was for fifty tons, which was compleated by 26th. Jan. 1739, the second contract was in March 1741 for a hundred tons, which were delivered between that and November 1749. In April 1750 a third contract was made for fifty tons, of which thirty-nine tons four hundred was delivered by the 31st. July 1753, being all that was coined of that contract. In September 1760 a fourth was entered into for fifty tons, which was compleated in April 1762, and all with the dyes of his late majesty.

George III. In the year 1766 the fifth contract was made for fifty tons, and for half-pence only, a new dye being engraved for them, of his present majesty, (No. 29.) The sixth and last contract was made in 1769 for fifty tons also, and has this year been compleated all in half-pence, as the last. The expences of coining are nearly the same as in the English, the master being allowed five-pence per lb. weight, out of which he pays the moniers two-pence for coining, seven eights of a penny for barrelling, a farthing to the engraver, a farthing to the dye forger, and to his own deputy he allows twenty shillings per ton.

F I N I S.

